

ALLIES ATTACKING TO RESTORE LINE DRIVEN BACK NEARLY MILE—SMASHING ALSO AT HUNS ALONG AMIEN FRONT

NEW YORK, April 27—(Associated Press)—Driven back for nearly a mile in a most vital section of their line, the Allies this morning are fighting a desperate battle to retrieve the day and prevent what will be close to a catastrophe on their northern front.

Yesterday, Mount Kemmel, one of the commanding heights in the line defending Ypres, was carried by the Germans, who drove forward against the French defenders in overwhelming numbers. Many thousands were mowed down but more thousands pushed ahead over the corpse strewn slopes and smothered the fighting men attempting to hold the hill.

This morning, at daybreak, the French turned attackers and are now fighting their way back up the slopes from which they were driven yesterday. The fighting is of the fiercest description, but, up to the latest reports received, the poilus were making progress, although at heavy loss and in the face of great odds.

MUST REGAIN THIS VITAL POSITION

The Allies must recover Mount Kemmel or leave a large part of their northern line subject to outflanking and in danger of being rolled up, with the loss of the entire Ypres salient and with the way to Dunkirk almost open to the Germans. The commanders know this; the troops know this, and everything that can be done by undaunted men fighting for the greatest stake in the war is being done this morning by the Allies. The Germans share in the knowledge of the great issues that hang on the battle of the next few days and are throwing every ounce of their concentrated strength into still further increasing their important gains.

Field Marshal Haig, reporting on the situation, says that the losses of territory are most serious but not yet decisive. This report was made before the Allied offensive was launched this morning, a double counter, north and south, that in the initial stages has been successful.

KILLED VERY MANY

Yesterday morning, following a tremendous assault with many thousands of picked troops, the Germans gained a footing on the Kemmel slopes. Bringing up heavy reinforcements they fought their way up to and over the summit, the French guns not being able to kill them fast enough to stem the tide of numbers. Frightful execution was done in the German ranks; lanes were shot through the massed regiments, and machine guns mowed them down, but they could not be stopped. Along a front of two thousand yards their line was advanced for twelve hundred yards. Along the front from Baillieu to Hollebecke, a distance of ten miles, the French and British fought throughout the day against overwhelming numbers, holding the greater part of the line.

When night fell it found the Germans attacking strongly along a line extending from la Clytte, a mile northwest of Kemmel, to the edge of the Ypres-Comines canal.

ALLIES TAKE INITIATIVE

This morning, along the same front, the Anglo-French took the initiative, the French directing their drives against Kemmel, the British endeavoring to clear the Germans back on the sectors directly menacing Ypres.

The German successes of yesterday, which cut a deep notch into the Allied lines southwest of Ypres, would, unless successfully driven back by counters, completely outflank the British on the northern slopes of the Messines ridge. The lines southwest, towards Baillieu, do not yet appear to be seriously endangered. Much depends upon the present counter. The German plan is to continue their advance towards Ypres from the southwest and pocket a portion of the British line between Ypres and Messines, rolling up the balance of this section of the British front and forcing the evacuation of the greater part of the British positions in Flanders.

ALLIES GAIN ON SOMME

On the south, along the Somme sectors, the fighting yesterday went strongly in favor of the Allies, while further furious counter-offensives are being made this morning. Apparently the Germans are still holding out at Hangard-en-Santerre, but are unable to use this position as an advancing point, the Germans being unable to concentrate any attacking force here because of the fact that the British at Villers-Bretonneux, a short distance to the north, dominate the surroundings of Hangard.

Yesterday there was vigorous fighting along the entire Somme front before Amiens. A British force, composed of English and Australians, launched a magnificent counter and severely repulsed the Germans, after hours of grim fighting, made fiercer for the infantry because of the inability of the British artillery to come into the battle for fear of doing equal damage to its own men. The fury of the British attack finally won the day and the Germans were driven back from all the positions they had won dominating Amiens.

This battle was fought along the front southeast of Villers-Bretonneux, the Germans being completely cleared out and driven back with heavy losses.

This morning the Anglo-French attacks were directed against the Huns holding out at Hangard and substantial progress is being made.

Paris reports that the French along the Somme front made gains generally all the way from Villers-Bretonneux as far south as the de Luce River.

BERLIN CLAIMS PRISONERS

The official wireless report sent out from Berlin last night said that the early counters of the French and British on the Ypres front had failed. In yesterday's battle, says Berlin, sixty-five hundred prisoners were taken.

General Radcliffe, reporting on the fighting of yesterday, says that the Allied losses are serious but not fatal. There is no reason to doubt, he added, that there will be still greater German drives attempted at some point between Amiens and Arras, with the object of driving a wedge between the British and French main commands, which object appears to dominate the whole German strategy in this great effort on the west to obtain a decision.

END IS NOT YET

In a report made earlier in the day, General Radcliffe points out that in the end the present great battle will go to the side which has the greater reserves. The Allied reserve on the west front is in the hands of General Foch, in whom the Entente has the fullest confidence. So far he has employed only a small portion of the reserves at his disposal.

HOLLAND STOPS LEAVE FROM ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, April 27—(Associated Press)—New indications of the intentions of a breach between Holland and Germany and the determination of the Netherlands to resist any breach of its neutrality to the end even if such resistance must lead that country to face the hazards of which the fate of Belgium warns, appeared yesterday. These indications came in reports which pointed to an early mobilization of the army and navy and in diplomatic circles here are regarded as especially significant.

All leaves of absence from the army and navy of Holland have been stopped and those absent are to be recalled under orders from the command-in-chief. It was reported from The Hague that the Netherlands government has ordered the recall of all officers and men on leave from the army and navy and that the order will affect supplies of the army which the United States and the Allies, alike with Germany, have used.

Navy's Traditions Upheld Says Sims

WASHINGTON, April 30—(Official)—From its London office the committee on public information has received the following cablegram which it made public yesterday:

"The traditions of the United States navy service are in safe hands and the history of our effort in this war as typified by our destroyers and the fine crews that man them, will record many acts of devotion to duty of which the present instance is a fine example. These are the words which Admiral Sims addressed to the captain of the United States destroyer Parker, the members of whose crew dived overboard during a wintry gale to rescue survivors in the Glenart Castle, which had been torpedoed in violation of the solemn Hun agreement, if any Hun agreement can be called solemn."

Hours later, while trailing two submarines in the British channel, the destroyer sighted a small raft with one man clinging to it. When lifted aboard the Parker this man was barely able to stagger and he believed he was the only survivor.

The officers and crew of the destroyer were not discouraged by this report and in the face of the heavy sea, determined to leave no one while his life was menaced by the Hun and his atrocities.

Soon three other rafts appeared, lurching wildly upon the great storm waves and to each was clinging from one to three men, eight in all.

The Parker was unable to get along side these without crashing into and breaking up at least the first raft. A line was thrown but the man who grasped it was so weak that he fell overboard and under the stern of the destroyer where the propellers were slowly turning. This fellow emerged with his arm cut and bleeding but he was not alone. A young quartermaster, without orders, had plunged overboard, rescued the exhausted man, and swam with him to the destroyer.

The question was put in parliament about these rescues. The speaker quoted the assertion that our blue jacket had plunged overboard because the Parker could not safely stay in such submarine-infested waters. But the destroyer had halted as American boats habitually do through the danger zone in case of necessity.

This was not the first time that American soldiers distinguished themselves during the submarine war. Two men here of the crew of the Parker plunged overboard and rescued injured men from a German submarine which had just been shot.

Volunteers Not Asked
No volunteers had been asked for these perilous tasks but many members of the crew of the Parker pleaded for the opportunity to make the rescue or participate in the work of doing so.

Later an officer of a hospital ship left overboard near the destroyer. On that occasion, again, two blue jackets jumped in and succeeded in saving his life.

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to the raft, holding on to it until a whale boat could be lowered and sent to take them aboard. The rescued man died aboard the destroyer as the result of exposure to which he had been subjected and to loss of blood.

This young quartermaster was not the only man that day to risk his life, unbidden, in the high waves. Another man had gone over after the quartermaster and still others were eager to follow but the commander ordered this other man to swim back, which he did.

Six other members of the Parker crew who manned boats that rescued others of the survivors of the Glenart Castle have been commended for bravery and for the good judgement which they showed. They jumped upon the rafts and other wreckage in some instances and in others they dived overboard to pass lines around the bodies of the seven remaining men who were utterly helpless from cold, exposure and exhaustion.

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COMMANDEERING OF FISHING SAMPS NOW THREATENED

Eben Low Auctions Off Catch and Public Seizes Ample Supply At Lower Prices

COMPANIES ARE TOLD WHERE TO "HEAD IN"

Stands For Fishermen To Sell Their Own Catch Is Another Possibility

Commandeering of the fishing sampans if the fish companies do not meet the demands of the public and the food administration for a plentiful supply at reasonable prices when fish are available and the opening up of stalls for the fishermen to sell their own catches if this should be found necessary were two promises made by Eben Low yesterday morning. He took over the auctioning of fish himself and started the bidding at figures offered by the stall men, not at the maximum figure set by the food administration. He got the representatives of the fishing companies from the taking over of their fishing craft by the government. At last a determination to see that the market is supplied with fish to be sold at fair prices has been evidenced.

Eben Low Acts
Eben Low took the bull by the horns yesterday morning. He also dropped a bombshell in the camp of the fishing companies of Honolulu which resulted in a drop in price of this staple commodity of nearly fifty percent. For the first time in many months there was a sale on the slabs at the public market for sale up to closing time last night and sales were heavy all day at prices somewhere within the realms of reason.

Maximum Made Minimum
It has been the custom in the past for the fish companies to have their own agents act as auctioneers at the fishmarket when the daily catches were brought in. A maximum price is set for the fish by the food commission instead of starting at a low figure when the sale opens, it has been the custom of these auctioneers to take the maximum price set for the day and bid down to start the bidding. This scheme worked out beautifully for the fish companies and the dear public was left "holding the bag" and paying prices for fish which were about three times as much as that paid on the main land.

Low Works Differently
Armed with authority from Food Administrator Child, Eben Low, who is familiarly known in shipping circles as the "Cow Boy Mariner of Hawaii," dropped in unannounced at the daily fish auction yesterday morning and took charge of the auctioneer's stand. Low explained in a few short words that he was representing the federal food commission and that he would handle the auction in person. For a moment there was consternation among the various heads of the fish companies and a hurried consultation was held. Low then opened the sale, allowing the stall owners to start bidding at minimum price and closing each individual sale at the market price of the fish set by the food commission. In many instances the prices only reached about half that set by the commission. The closing bids were then set as the market price for the day and so marked up on the black board which is set up in the fishmarket for the purpose.

Where To Head In
At the close of the auction Mr. Low called the heads of the fish companies, the fishermen and the stall owners to gether and a thorough explanation of the meaning of the federal food commission laws was made to them. He explained that if any of the fish dealers were not satisfied with the procedure he followed yesterday and attempted in any way to destroy the catches of fish brought in; or have them placed in cold storage, awaiting higher prices, drastic measures would be taken by the federal authorities. In a straight-from-the-shoulder talk he told the heads of some of the fish companies that if there were any signs of profiteering by them in the future that not only would their sampans be seized by the federal government and their licenses to fish in Hawaiian waters be cancelled, but the strong arm of the federal law would be invoked and a few of them would land in the federal wing of High Sheriff Jarrett's new prison.

May Commandeer Market
"If these methods do not bring about satisfactory results there is one resort left which has proved more than a success on the mainland and that is for the federal government to seize the property of the fishmarket for the period of the war, take full charge of the conditions there and cut the results of the stalls there to a figure somewhere within reason. I hope we will not have to resort to this drastic measure but, as sure as the sun rises tomorrow, this will be done if food prices are not regulated at these public markets in keeping with the spirit of the times."

Supervisors, Supervisor Hollinger presented figures to the board showing that one of the markets which originally cost \$25,000 some years ago to build cleaned up a profit of \$25,000 last year. Another market, which cost originally to build, \$14,000, showed a net profit last year of \$16,000; all of which the dear public has paid until the advent of Eben Low's drastic action of yesterday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

OFFICER ARRESTED FOR SELLING PLANS

Spaniard Charged With Supplying Krupp With Designs of French Submarines

GERMANY ADMITS ITS LOSS TWO MILLIONS

AMSTERDAM, April 27—(Associated Press)—Figures which were declared to give the losses of Germany during the war but which are received here with incredulity as understated were given in the reichstag yesterday by General Schultze. Despatches from the Praefurter Zeitung tell of his speech and the admissions of losses which he gave.

German losses, since the beginning of the war, Schultze said, have been approximately two million men. Of these 750,000 have been able to return to service at the front. Six hundred and twenty-nine thousand, he said, have been returned and in this number was included 75,000 cripples.

W. S. S.

At the outbreak of the war he came to France and was naturalized and in twenty-four hours was in the army, receiving two promotions.

It is charged that the submarine plans sold to Krupp were stolen from the French minister of marine.

The first submarines Krupp produced were duplicates of the French cigarette type.

The marquis maintains his innocence.

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RUSSIA IS LOSING ITS ILLUSIONS AS TO HUNGARIAN FAITH

Serment to Moscow and Petrograd Swings Violently Anti-German and To Allies

TROTSKY TAKES STEPS TO BRING RESISTANCE

Bolshevik Still Distrust Japan Somewhat But Gains Confidence In Others

LONDON, April 27—(Associated Press)—In Russia even the Bolshevik peace at any price advocates are becoming disillusioned by the Germans. Where they had confidence in the results that were to come from the Brest-Litovsk treaty they now have doubt. Their faith in the promises of Germany has been shaken and destroyed.

At the same time their eyes are being opened to the friendliness of the Allies. While they still look with some suspicion on Japan because of the landing of a small force at Vladivostok, confidence in the other Allies is being rapidly restored.

Trotsky is reported from Moscow to have gone to Mourmansk where he will seek to arrange for a stronger resistance against further northward movement by the Germans.

In Moscow and in Petrograd, despatches received yesterday said, the sentiment is becoming more violently anti-German. Some suspicion of the motives of Japan were still entertained but the action of the British and the French recently in landing marines in Northern Russia has had the effect of swaying sentiment in favor of the other Allies. The feeling toward the United States is especially friendly because no Americans were landed at Vladivostok and no action has been taken by the United States that can be interpreted to be in any way hostile.

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